

Registration

Pub. 76-15/33

Authors : Kollist, P. I., Cand. Biol. Sci.

Title : Restoration of forests on transient swamps in the Estonian-SSR

Periodical : Priroda 43/11, 104-105, Nov 1954

Abstract : An explanation is given of how the cutting away of forests in Estonia causes a reduction in moisture and a drying of the soil, which leads to a change in the vegetation in the region, and the start of a new growth of trees. Artificial drainage is also mentioned. Figures and illustrations are included. The climate is also mentioned. Illustrations.

Institution : ... Inst Zoology & Botany, Acad. Sci. USSR

Submitted : ...

KOLLIST, P.

Influence of the origin of the seed to the growth of the pine and the spruce. p. 244.

TICMETISED. BIOLOGILINE SEERIA. IZVESTIJA. SERIJA BIOLOGICHESKAIA.
(Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia) Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 8, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

KOLLIST, P.I.

Data on forest vegetation conditions in drained transitional bogs.
Trudy Inst. lesa 49:19-26 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut zoologii i botaniki AN Estonskoy SSR.
(Estonia--Forests and forestry)

KAAR, E.; KOLLIST, P.; LING, Kh. [Lin, H.]; MAAVARA, V.; MARGUS, M.;
NIL'SON, A. [Nilson, A.]; PARMASIO, E.; REBANE, Kh. [Rebane, H.];
SEPP, R.; VALK, U.; VEERMETS, K.; SKVORTSOVA, A., red.;
TOOMSAALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Forestry research in the Estonian S.S.R.] Lesovodstvennye iss-
ledovaniia v Estonskoi SSR. Tartu, 1960. 64 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Eesti NSV Teaduste akademia. Zooloogia ja botaanika instituut.
(Estonia--Forestry research)

KOLIMANN, Jaromir, CSc.

New methods of invoicing in the Soviet building industry and
their problems. Poz stavby 12 no.9:384-386 '64.

KOLLMANN, Jaromir

Fixed delivery prices in the Soviet building industry.
Poz stavby 12 no. 3: 129-132 '64.

KULLMANN, Jaromir

New methods of invoicing in the Soviet building industry. Poz
stavby 12 no.5:212-214, '64.

L 20523-66

ACC NR: AP5024845

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0073/65/000/009/0011/0011

AUTHOR: Kollmann, M. (Engineer) (Prague); Vlach, J. (Engineer) (Prague)

38

ORG: none

TITLE: CZ patent No. 1259-64

D

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 9, 1965, 11

TOPIC TAGS: filter, magnetic induction, magnetic field, electric impedance, Q factor

TRANSLATION: The multicircuit band pass filter with coupling circuits induced by the scattering of a magnetic field, arranged in ferromagnetic frames or without them, is characterized by the fact that the minimal axes of the four coils are parallel and are wound so that they have an alternately oriented magnetic field. The border circuits have the same Q factor as the other circuits and the same coupling with the neighboring circuits, but twice as much impedance as any of the inside circuits of the filter at the same frequency loading of all the circuits. All the coils are placed in frames without internal shielding.

SUB CODE: 09, 20

SUBM DATE: 04Mar64

Card 1/1

L9C

2

Kollner, E.

Kollner, E. Development of a superfinish in Czechoslovakia, p. 33.

Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1957

STROJIRENSTVI

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957

No. 5

KOLLO, A.

Formation of Vitamin C. in canned food products made of berries during the process of preservation and storage.

P. 86 (ELEMEZESI IPAR) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 11, No. 3/4, June/July 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

VAS, Karoly; KOLLO, Andrasne; SARAY, Tamas

Instrumentalized grading of raw material for the production of canned and quick-frozen green peas. Elelm ipar 18 no.8/9: 275-280 Ag-S '64.

1. Chair of Food Technology and Microbiology, College of Horticulture and Viticulture, Budapest.

KOLLO, Andrasné

Formation of vitamin C content in berry preserves in the course of preservation and storage. Elelm ipar ll no.3/4:86-91 Je-Jl '57.

1. Kerteszeti es Szoleszeti Foiskola Technologiai Tanszeke.

KOLLO, R.M., aspirant

Air pollution by discharges from the channel type of carbon black plants. Gig. i san. 26 no.4:92-93 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:5)

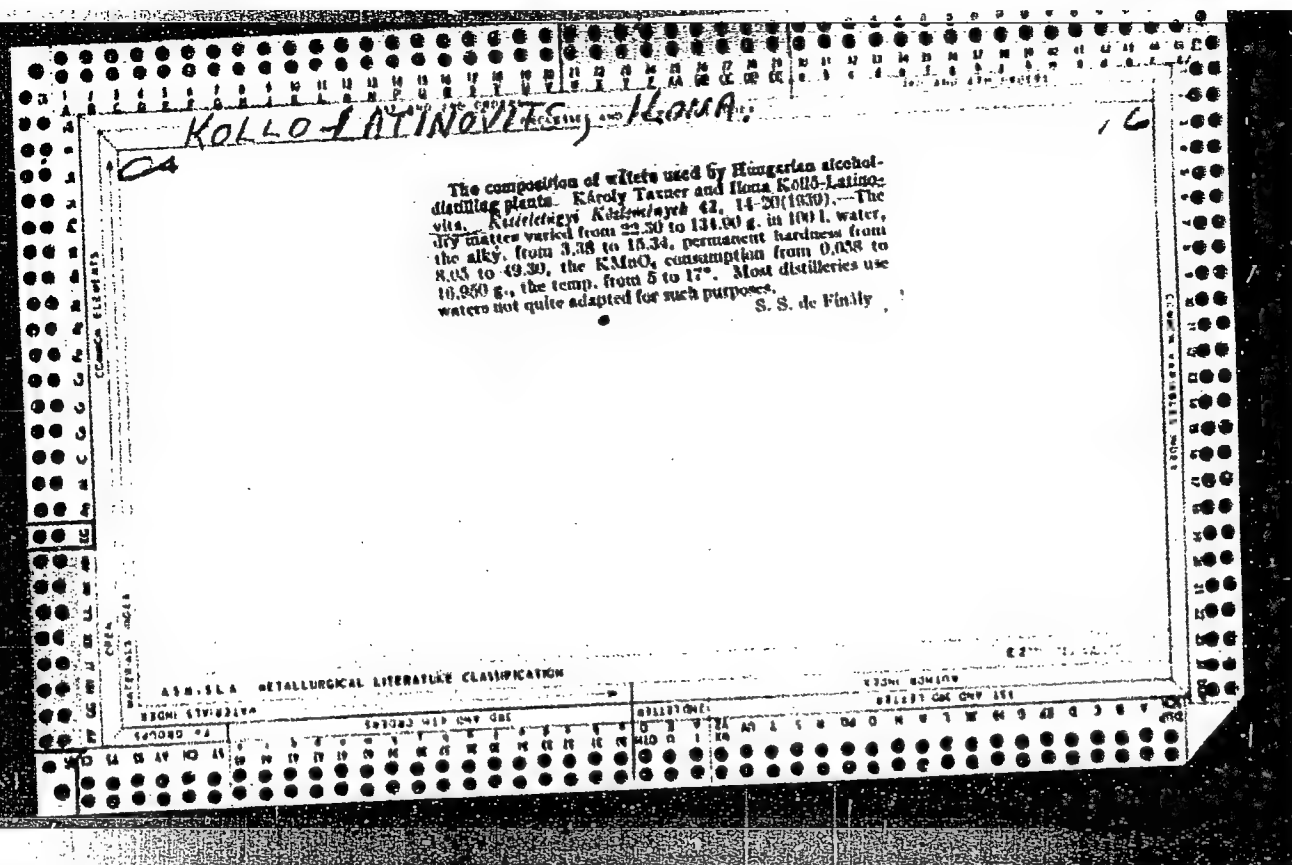
1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(AIR—POLLUTION)

KAREVA, A.I., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, V.O.-106, Malichnyy per. d.16/25,
kv.19), KOLLO, R.M.

X-ray changes in the lungs under the influence of soot. Vest. rent.
i rad. 36 no.5:40-42 8-0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. B.M.Shtern) i kafedry
gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh bolezney (zav. -
prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.Ya.Ivanov).
(LUNGS__RADIOGRAPHY) (SOOT__PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)



2089 Kollodiy, K.K.

Sample
Elektromagnitny Probootbornik Konstruktsii I. L. Shmatovicha. M., 1954.
40 s.s Chert.; I.L. Chrt. 22 sm. (M-Vo Ugol' Noy Prom - Sti SSSR. Tekhn.
UPR. Tsentr. In-T Tekhn. Informatsii). 3.000 EKZ. Vespl. -
(54-56425)p 622.333: 553.1-621.318.3

KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh.; MITROFANOV, M.V.; inzh.

Using POM-IM settling machines as dust removers with simultaneous coal preparation. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.6:51-57 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

KOLLODIY, K. K.

AUTHOR: Dvorin, S.S.

TITLE:

80V/58-59-1-16/26

Conference on the Widening of Resources of Coking Coals in the Kuznetsky Basin (Goveschaniye po Rasshirenuyu svyaz'yu ugotovki koksomaniya v Kuznetskom basseyne)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, No. 1, pp. 56 - 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place in the town of Kemerovo, on June 12 - 13, 1958 and was organized by the Metallurgical and coking sections of the Technico-economic Council of the Kemerovo Governorate and by the Coal Group of the State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Chief speaker of the "Kuzbassgory", N.I. Kozlov, reported on the perspective of widening coking coals from the Kuznetsky Basin for 1959-1965. The total deliveries of coking coals from the Kuznetsky Basin should increase from 24.4 million tons in 1958 to 42 million tons in 1965. In order to obtain the planned output in 1959-1965, the following measures are planned: output of 26 new shafts of an output capacity of 37.6 million tons, starting operation in 22 new shafts of a capacity of 34.1 million tons, reconstruction of 21 shafts of a capacity of 25.9 million tons, construction of 18 coal washeries of a capacity of 50 million tons/year, starting operation during 1959-1965 in 12 coal washeries of a capacity of 55.6 million tons/year. He also gave qualitative characteristics of coking coals from regions under development.

Card 3

S.A. Gorianny (Gosplan) read a paper "The Development of the Iron and Steel Industry in the East and Requirements of the Iron and Steel Works for Coking Coals during the Next 7 Years", in which he pointed out the possibility of utilizing weakly caking coals which can solve all the difficulties in securing requirements of the industry. He considers that of all the new methods of coal preparation which can be effectively utilized in the near future, the preferential crushing in conjunction with stamp charging is the only one. He considers that by this method about 9 million tons of coke can be produced. I.V. Gubler communicated on the work carried out in the Institute of Coal Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences on coking of blends with a high content of kuznetsky coals with additions of fine-grained coke breeze. It was established that an addition of 2% of coke breeze to kuznetsky coals increases the strength of the coke block without any decrease in the coke quality. Coals should be crushed to pass screens with 500 mesh/cm². In addition heat requirements for coking are decreased. M.D. Griborjev (Kemerovo Mining Institute) communicated on possible methods of increasing coking coal resources from the Kuznetsky Basin. He pointed out that coals 2b and K can be replaced by coals G, K₂, C₂ and S₂ without decreasing coke quality by application of some new methods of preparation of blends which are at present under investigation. The most promising method is that of preferential crushing. Other methods are: Petrographic beneficiation by preferential crushing and further beneficiation to a grade 1-15-1-40; blending and further beneficiation to a grade 1-15-1-40; blending and further beneficiation to a grade 1-15-1-40; blending and further beneficiation to a grade 1-15-1-40; blending and further beneficiation to a grade 1-15-1-40.

I.I. Lurenkov (VNIIP, Kemerovo) in a paper "Utilization of the Resources of Coking Coals in Blends" considered that the most efficient method of utilizing such coals is preferential crushing. The other methods considered are: the production of briquettes (briquettes and additions of coal-tar pitch, briquetting and subsequent coking).

Conference on the Winding of Resources of Coking Coals in the
Kuznetsky Basin

A.P. Dubrovina (Gostrogproshchik) in a paper "Perspective
of Coal Beneficiation in the Kuznetsky Basin for the next
7 Years" reported that the development of coal beneficiation
lags behind coal mining. The ash content of coals sent for
coking increased by 0.5% in comparison with 1953, and the
ash content of coal sent to power plants increased from 11%
in 1953 to 11.1% in 1957, corresponding to an increase in
concentrates decreased from 91.1% to 89.5%. The yield of
concentrates decreased from 91.1% to 89.5%. The yield of
in 1965 will decrease to 78%. A brief outline of planned
construction of coal washeries is given (15 new washeries
of total output of 23.4 million t/year; in 1966-67 washeries
with a total output of 51.1 million t/year should be in
operation). Further developments in the Kuznetsky Basin
are in regions which contain mainly high ash and difficult-
to-beneficiate coals. In the existing mines also some
increase in the ash and moisture content is expected.
Therefore, in new coal beneficiation plants, only wet
treatment methods without preliminary separation into ash
fractions should be considered.

A.K. Kollodiy (Kuzbassgibsoobshcheye Trust) reported
on methods of increasing the efficiency of coal
beneficiation processes in existing coal beneficiation
works in the Kuznetsky Basin. Operating coal beneficiation
plants are operating with the pneumatic method, a
combination of pneumatic and wet processes, and by a
wet method. During the last 5 years, the ash content of coals
has increased by 2.1% and that of concentrates by 0.4%.
In order to decrease the ash content in concentrates, a
secondary wet treatment of pneumatically cleaned coals was
introduced on some plants. This decreased the ash content
by 0.3% and increased the yield of concentrates by

1.5-2.5%. A cascade scheme of beneficiation was developed
on pneumatically operating plants consisting of the fact
that not individual-size fractions 6-10, 13-20 mm are
treated in pneumatic separators (SH-3) but 0-50 mm
for jigging dust-containing coals 10-0 mm a synthetic
bedding layer from heavy rubber was developed instead of
bedding which was found to be very efficient.

A.A. Lukatskiy (Vulfil) in a paper "A Decrease in the
Consumption of Coals K and M on the Kuznetsky Metallurgical
Combines by Incorporating Into Blends Gas Coals" pointed
out that coke ovens in the Urals and Siberia are designed
for a standardized heating condition calculated for a
coking period of 13-14 hours instead of 17 hours.
Increasing the coking period of high-shrinkage coals, the quality
of coke deteriorates. An increase in the coking period is
impossible due to shortage of coking capacity.
Experimental work on coking of coals K and M indicated that it is possible
to decrease the proportion of K coals but for this
purpose, the existing technology of coal preparation and
coking conditions should be modified. For this purpose,
the development of an appropriate plant is necessary
(no detail).

Card 7/8

ASSOCIATION: SOVS AN SEUR

Card 8/8

KOLLODIY, K., inzh.

Dust control. Mast.ugl. 9 no.3:12 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal preparation) (Dust removal)

KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh.

Increasing the efficiency and safety of tube-dryer operations in the
Kusnetsk Basin coal preparation plants. Ugol' 35 no.9:35-40 S '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy
institut dobychi uglya gidravlicheskim sposobom.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal preparation plants--Equipment and supplies)

KOLLODIY, K.

New institute in the Kuznetsk Basin. Sov.szhakht. 11 no.2:16
F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Kuznetskogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo
i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po obogashcheniyu i
briketirovaniyu ugley, g. Prokop'yevsk.
(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal preparation)

KOLLODIY, K.K.: KORZH, A.P.

Basic trends in the increase of labor productivity in Kuznetsk
Basin coal preparation plants. Ugol'37 no.1344-47 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kuznetskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley.

(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal preparation plants—Labor productivity)

KOLLODIY, K.K.; BOGATIKOV, A.S., otv. red.; TSUKERMAN, S.Ya., red.
izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Pneumatic coal preparation in the Kuznetsk Basin]Pnevmaticheskoe obogashchenie uglei v Kuznetskom basseine. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1960. 49 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal preparation)

KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh. (g.Prokop'yevsk)

Discussion of V.B.Myslitskii's article "Pneumatic coal preparation
in the Karaganda Basin." Ugol' 37 no.2:53 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Karaganda Basin—Coal preparation)
(Myslitskii, V.B.)

GRAFOV, L.Ye., *gornyy inzh.*; GOREBUSHIN, V.I., V.I.; ZARANKIN, N.Ye.;
DUDNIK, G.N.; BARONSKIY, I.V.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, V.Ya. [deceased];
LINDENAU, N.I.; BIRYUKOV, R.A.; LISKOVETS, A.R.; MURAV'YEV,
V.P.; FESUN, V.A.; BERDYUGIN, V.A.; BEREZNYAK, M.M.; VASIL'YEV,
Ye.I.; KOLLODIY, K.K.; IL'CHENKO, D.F.; YALEVSKIY, D.B.;
GERASIMOV, V.P.; IVANOV, V.V.; GAVRILOV, G.V.; SUROVA, V.A., *red.*
izd-va; OSVAL'D, E.Ya., *red. izd-va*; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., *tekhn.*
red.

[Development and improvement in the technology of coal production]
Razvitie i sovershenstvovanie tekhniki dobychi uгля. Moskva, Gos-
gortekhzdat, 1962. 359 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Kuznets Basin—Coal mines and mining)

KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh.; BORODULIN, V.A.; NAZAROV, P.G.

Processing coal mined by the hydraulic method. Ugol' 39 no.9:
64-69 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po toplivnoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR (for Kollodiy). 2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno konstruktorskiy institut ugleobogashcheniya (for Borodulin). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut dobychi uglya gidravlicheskim sposobom (for Nazarov).

VERKHOVSKIY, I.M.; VINOGRADOV, N.N.; FILATOVA, S.M.; KOLESOV, R.I.; KOLLODIY,
K.K.; GOLOVNIN, Yu.M.; GANOV, V.S.; SOROKIN, A.I.

Device for controlling the degree of loosening of the bed in a
jigging machine. Gor. zhur. no.7:72 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

CA

KOLLODITSCH, J.

17

Agents for durable hair-wave production by a cold method. Imre Hahn and János Kollonitsch. Hung. 139,973, Sept. 21, 1949. The hair is first treated with reducing agents as salts of mercaptocarboxylic acids, then with a soln. of α -ketocarboxylic acid or its salts, as pyruvic acid or benzoylformic acid. E.g., human hair is pre-treated with NH_2 thioglycolate and formed into waves, rinsed for 10 min. with a soln. of 1.5% pyruvic acid or of 2% benzoylformic acid contg. some humidifying agent, as salts of fatty ac. sulfonates; then the wave-forming instruments are removed, the hair washed with lukewarm water and dried. István Fialdy

KALLANITZ, H. J. ANOS

... of 100-2, cooled, and the cryst.

... in 11 hrs. to 15-16 g. crude *lactarone* ...
... which, further recd.
... R. J. ...

Dr. KOLLONICS, J.

HUNGARY/Chemistry - Vitamin B1

Oct 51

"Modified Synthesis of 2-Methyl-4-Amino-5-Ethoxymethyl-Pyrimidine, "G. Fodor, A. Gerecs, I. Kiss, J. Follonics, J. Wein, E. Kovacs, Inst of Org Chem, Szeged State U; Sci Res Lab, "Chinoi" Plant, Hungary

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 10, pp 1897-1902

Synthesized 2-methyl-4-amino-5-ethoxymethyl-pyrimidine, one of chief intermediate products in prepn of aneurine, by Chelintsev method which, based on esters of enols as starting materials, was extended to enol others. By this method closing of pyrimidine ring, difficult and time-consuming in usual method, was carried out in one stage with use of 1 mole of acetamidine.

PA 194T39

KOLLONITSCH, J.

27

✓ Application of complex borohydrides in organic syntheses.
János Kollonitsch, Oszkár Fuchs, Valéria Gábor, and Jenő
Gáspár. (Gyógyszeripari Kutató Intézet, Budapest).
Vegyiipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei 4, 147-52 (1954).
It was observed that LiBH_4 is stable at low temp. (3-4 hrs.
at 10°). Its EtOH soln. was prepd. by cooling with an ice-

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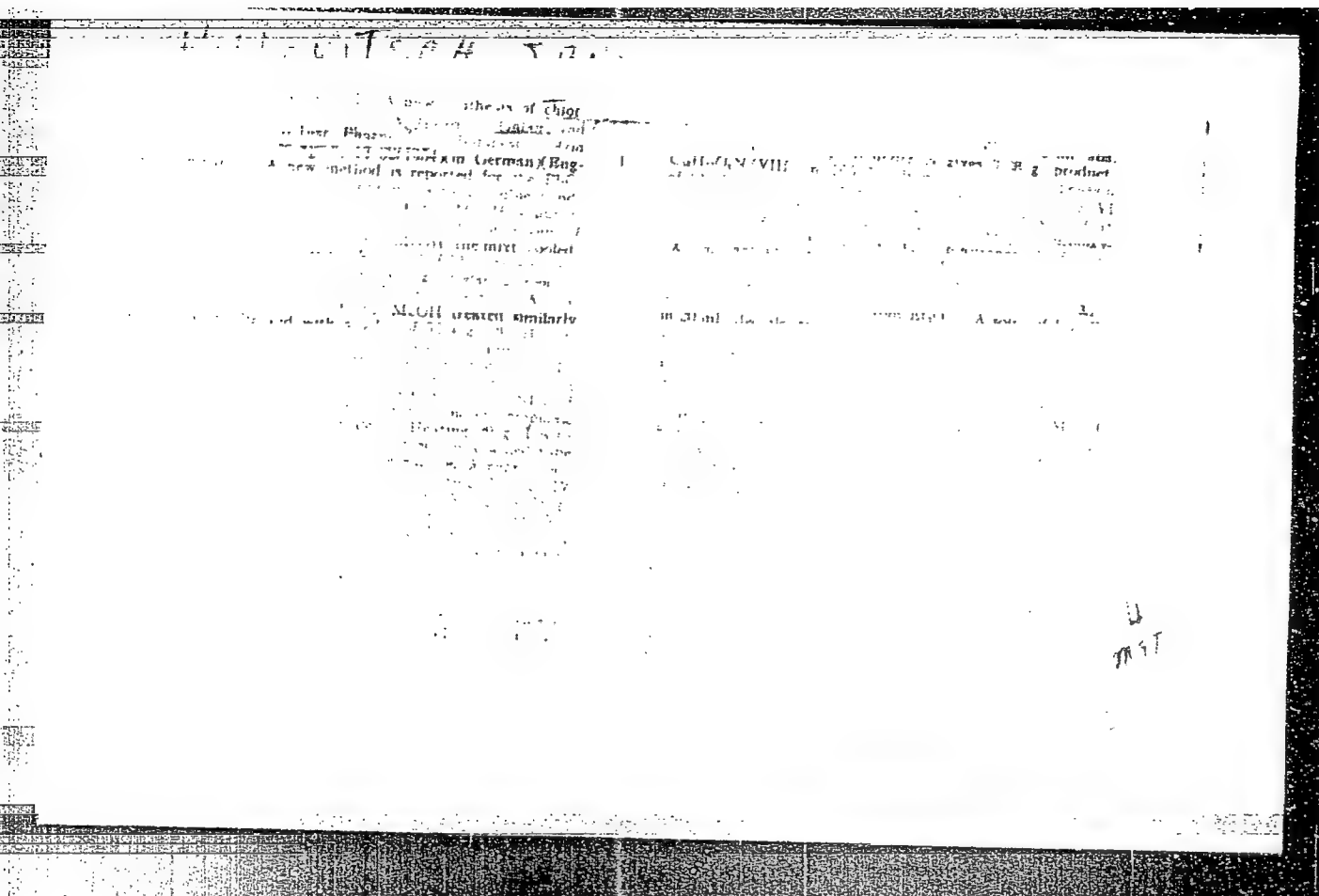
ac
4

salt mixt. separate solns. of NaBH_4 and LiCl in EtOH, mix-
ing the two solns., and filtering off the NaCl . This soln. was
found suitable for reducing ketones and aldehydes, including
steroid ketones. New complex borohydrides such as Mg -
 $(\text{BH}_4)_2$ (from MgH_2 and diborane in abs. ether) and Ca -
 $(\text{BH}_4)_2$ were also prepd. in a similar manner. They were
found suitable for the selective reduction of various compds.,
both org. and inorg. They are cheap and relatively easy to
prepare. Na methoxyborohydride (cf. Brown, et al., C.A.
47, 3741e) was found suitable for the selective reduction of
aldehydes, ketones, and acid chlorides. G. J. Ercol-

3

Distr: 4E41/4E33/4E26(j)

John Jeff



styrene (XXXIII) in 99% from C_6H_5 and $AlCl_3$ (2.0 g) in CH_2Cl_2 with $CH_2=CH_2$ (4 ml) at -78° for 2 hr. The white solid is washed with CH_2Cl_2 and dried in $vacuo$ to give 0.15 g of XXXIII, m. 105-77° (from C_6H_6 and H_2O). $d_4^{20} = 1.041$, $n_D^{20} = 1.501$, $n_D^{25} = 1.496$. Heating at 300° XXXIV gives 0.15 g of XXXIII, m. 105-77°.

Under nitrogen 0.5 g of XXXIV in CH_2Cl_2 and $AlCl_3$ (0.1 g) in CH_2Cl_2 with $CH_2=CH_2$ (4 ml) at -78° for 2 hr. The white solid is washed with CH_2Cl_2 and dried in $vacuo$ to give 0.15 g of XXXIII, m. 105-77° (2% soln., $NHCl$). Heating 0.6 g XXXIII with 0.1 ml 50% HBr followed by addn. of 12 ml H_2O and further heating under N gives 0.07 g of 4-methoxy-*p*-styrenenol (mixture of 1,3-dihydroxypropylenes (XXIV), m. am. mixed m.p. 163-5° (from H_2O), $d_4^{20} = 1.141$, $n_D^{20} = 1.501$, $n_D^{25} = 1.496$ (2% soln., $NHCl$). Heating a soln. of 2.12 g XXXV in 10 ml CH_2Cl_2 with 1.26 ml $ClCCOCHCl_2$ gives good yield of chloromethylated m - and p -

New syntheses of chloramphenicol and its stereoisomers

... which was demethylated to *three-1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane* (IV). Treatment of III with tartaric acid or dibenzoyltartaric acid produced the optical antipodes. The *l*-isomer of III, m. 102-7°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -74^\circ$ (1% in *N* HCl), was converted by demethylation to a compd. (V) apparently identical with the hydrolyzate of natural chloramphenicol (VI). Treatment of V with $\text{CHCl}_3\text{COCCl}_3$ gave a good yield of VI. The diastereoisomer of II with the higher m.p. was similarly reduced to obtain *erythro-2-phenylserinol* (VII). *N*-p-nitrobenzoyl derivative of VII was demethylated to *erythro-2-phenylserinol* (VIII). Demethylation of VII with aq. HBr resulted primarily in *erythro-2-phenylserinol* (VIII) with some

... from the results it is evident that aminomethylation of *3-phenyl-3-methoxy-2-bromopropionic acid* (XIV) gives diastereoisomeric amino acids, although XI and XII probably have the same configuration. It is suggested that this apparent contradiction can be explained by the "neighboring group effect."

D. S. Pariser

11-11-68

Рассуждая

The pyrrhotite form is converted into the higher-melting form by warming on the water bath. Both forms can be used in the next step. With Cr_2O_3 in Me_2CO gives $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ in 21% yield. With CrCl_3 in Me_2CO gives $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ in 21% yield. With CrCl_3 in Me_2CO gives $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ in 21% yield. Attempts to racemize $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$ in Me_2CO were unsuccessful.

Moscow reduction of 11 there is no racemization but the
ester is hydrolyzed and gives the active α -ketoamide
1, 2. 1 can be hydrolyzed with $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{HCl}$ to $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (IV) in 90% yield
 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -60^\circ$ (c 1.0% in CH_2Cl_2)

studies on chloroacetyl
3-aminopropane 1,2 diol derivative

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

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1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

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1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane

1,2,3-trichloro-3-aminopropane derivatives
were produced by fusing the bromo-methylate derivatives
containing a free hydroxyl group with phthalimide
potassium. Similar results were obtained by fusing
the acid derivatives with phthalimide.

Chemical structure of 1 is shown below.

The synthesis of 1 is effected as follows:

1. 100 g of 1,2-dichloroethane is added to a

Koltonitsch, J.

26 Investigations in the chiral chemical series. III
Racemization of L-(+)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-
propane-1,2-diol. (In German) J. Koltonitsch
A. Hala. *Acta Chimica Hungarica*
Hungarica, Vol. 8, 1955, No. 1-3, pp. 21-24.

The compound used as a starting material was
racemized by a six-step procedure. At first the N-
diacetyl derivative was prepared by acetylation
acetylation which was followed by rearrangement
migration). This product was converted to the
ing ketone (II) by chromic acid oxidation.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

(2)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

KOLLONITSCH, J., and others

KOLLONITSCH, J., and others Synthetic examinations in connection with chloramphenicol.
I. New synthesis for chloramphenicol. II. Synthesis
of 1-phenyl-1, 2-dioxi-3-amino-propane derivatives. p. 15

Vol. 8, No. 1, 1956

KOZLEMENYEI

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

Chloramphenicol. IV. New synthesis of chloramphenicol.
Gábor J. Kollonitsch and A. Hajós (Acta chim. hung. 1959 10
239-44) — from chloramphenicol methyl ether to benzyl
methanol with PhO_2 and Br to give erythro-2-bromo-1-phenylpropane. Ammonolysis gives threo-2-amino-1-phenylpropane, whose structure is confirmed by identification
with the product obtained by methylating the corresponding
dihydroxy compound. Acetylation, nitration and diazotization
give the p-nitro derivative, which can be treated with p-nitrobenzoic
acid, diisocyanoyltartaric acid. Demethylation of the latter gives

3

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

Katharine T. Kelly
New methods for the synthesis of peptides
Mitsch, V. Gábor, and A. Hajós (Research Inst. Techno-
chemical Ind., Rottenbiller, Budapest) *Nature* 177: 812, 2
(1953). The PICS (I) group is used for the protection of
the amino groups of amino acids. It is then split off from
the N-PICS peptide derivative by oxidative methods. Oxida-
tion is carried out with 2.5 moles H_2O_2 at -15°C in AcOH .
Catal. CoCl_2 , tetrahydrofuran, chlorine, or hydrogen peroxide
slightly 2% water. The products of oxidation are

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

Promoting water-binding organic reactions J. Kot
Kotach and I. Vils. Research Inst. Pharm. Ind. Br. 2-
1961. Nature 195, 120 (1962). - H_2O (0.1 mole), 0.11
mole α -butanol, 0.11 mole α -Bu benzate and 0.2 ml.
 H_2SO_4 were refluxed 8 hrs. to yield 84% α -Bu benzate;
no ester was formed without the α -Bu benzate; also

(4E4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

KOLLONICH,

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54115
Author : Kollonich^J, Khaybesh
Inst : Academy Kem.
Title : Investigation of the Synthesis of Chloramphenicol. III.
Racemization of L_g-(+)-threo-1-paranitrophenyl-2-amino-
-1,3-dihydroxypropane.
Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 8, No 2-
3, 233-239
Abstract : L_g-threo-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane
(d-base of I) was formed as the side product from the
splitting of DL-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-di-
hydroxypropane. This product can be used, after

Card 1/7

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54115

5N NCl on a water bath. In both instances the reaction probably proceeds thru a ketimide from a resulting enamine: $-C(NH_2)=CH_2 \rightarrow -C(-NH)CH_3 \ C(=O)-OH_3$.

The acetylation of V with acetic anhydride in the presence of sodium acetate (when V is prepared from IV and not isolated), gave Ds-(-)-1p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-3-hydroxypropanone-1 (VI) (1.79 grams of VI from 3 grams of IV), m. p. 149-151°C., $[\alpha]_D^{20} -18^\circ$ (c 2; alcohol). This compound is easily racemized, even at 20°C., by the action of sodium acetate in acetic acid, and thus, from 1.62 grams of VI, 1.5 grams of threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-3-dihydroxypropane (VII) was prepared, m. p. 148-149°C. One gram of VI in pyridine gave 0.6 grams of VII, m. p. 167-168°C. (decomposes). When 4.7 grams of VI was reduced (according to the

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001
Synthetic Analogs. CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54115

Meerwein's technique), racemization also occurred with the formation of 1.4 grams of threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-1,3-dihydroxypropane, m. p. 164-166°C. (from ethyl acetate). The reaction of 5 grams of I with C_6H_5COCl gave 4.1 grams of Lg-(+)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-hydroxy-2-benzamido-3-benzohydroxypropane (IIla), m. p. 175-176°C., $[\alpha]_D^{20} +24^\circ$ (c 2; chloroform). The reaction of 12.6 grams of IIla with $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ gave 10.2 grams of crude Ds-(+)-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-benzamido-3-benzohydroxypropanone-1 (IVa). The purified product (4.76 grams) melted at 142-143°C. (from alcohol), $[\alpha]_D^{20} +16^\circ$ (c 2; chloroform). When an attempt was made to racemize 0.5 grams of IV with sodium acetate in glacial acetic acid, only 0.28 grams of an optically inactive product (m. p. 141-142°C. (from alcohol)), was obtained instead of the racemic compound.

Card 5/7

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54115

Upon reducing six grams of IV, according to Meerwein's technique, 4.5 grams of oily crystals were obtained, and after a purification - 1.5 grams of D_g-(+)-erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-1,3-dihydroxypropan (VIII), was obtained, m. p. 190-192°C. (from alcohol), $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 9^\circ$ (c 1; dioxane). In a similar way, one gram of IVa formed 0.26 grams of D_g-(+)-erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-benzamido-3-benzohydroxy-1-hydroxypropane, m. p. 188-189°C. (from alcohol), $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 38^\circ$ (c 1; pyridine). The treatment of one gram of VIII with SOCl₂ produced 0.4 grams of the d-base of starting material I, m. p. 162-163°C., $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 28^\circ$ (c 1; HCl). Communication II, see Ref. Zh. Khim., 1957, 63650.

Card 7/7

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54116

Author : Gabor, Kollonich, J. Khayosh

Inst : Academy Kem.

Title : A Study of the Preparation of Chloramphenicol. IV. A New Synthesis of Chloramphenicol.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 8, No 2-3, 241-245

Abstract : The reaction of 1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-halogen-3-hydroxypropane or its acyl derivatives with ammonia or potassium phthalimide (see R. Zh. Khim. 1957, 63650), leads to the formation of derivatives of 1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-hydroxy-3-aminopropane (probably through 2-3 epoxides) When the hydroxyl group in the 3-position is protected

Card 1/5

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Synthetic Analogs.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54116

by esterification with a trityl group, dehydrohalogenation instead of ammonolysis takes place, and the

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54116

at 180-190°C. The residue obtained after evaporation was acidified and extracted with chloroform. Thus, threo-1-phenyl-2-amino-1,3-dimethoxypropane (I) was obtained, b. p. 109-110°C./3 mm.; N-p-nitrobenzoate, m. p. 129-130°C. Five grams of (I) was dissolved in 10 ml of acetic anhydride and was evaporated. The residue was heated for 1.5 hours at 50°C. The remainder was vacuum dried followed by boiling in ethyl acetate. Thus, 3.12 grams of crude threo-1-phenyl-2-acetamino-1,3-dimethoxypropane (Ia) was obtained, m. p. 97-98°C. (from ethyl acetate). To confirm the threo-configuration by some other method, the threo-1-phenyl-2-acetamino-1,3-dihydroxypropane was repeatedly methylated with methyl iodide in the presence of Ag_2O . The product obtained, m. p. 90-92°C, (from ether), did not produce a melting point depression when mixed with Ia.

Card 3/5

24

KOLLONITSCH, J.; HAJOS, A.

Synthetic examinations in connection with chloramphenicol. V. Experiments in treo- β -p-nitrophenylserine. p. 157.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
UNCL

COUNTRY : Hungary G-3
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75066
 AUTHOR : Hajos, A. and Kollonitsch, J.
 INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
 TITLE : Chloramphenicol Studies. VII. Reverse Aldol
 Condensation of Esters of Threo- β -p-nitrophenyl-
 serines
 ORIG. PUB. : Magyar Tud Akad Kem Tud Oszt Koezl, 10, No 4,
 355-466 (1958); Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung. 17,
 ABSTRACT : The authors have shown that the optically active
 methyl ester (ME) of threo- β -p-nitrophenylser-
 ine (I) rearranges in aqueous alcohol to give
 the ME of racemic DL-erythro- and DL-threo-N-
 p-nitrobenzal- β -p-nitrophenyl-serene and
 glycine. The course of the reaction leads the
 authors to conclude that an initial reverse
 aldol condensation is followed by the recombina-
 tion of the products. A simple procedure for
 the preparation (in good yields) of optically

CARD: 1/16 * No 4, 449-462 (1958)

138

COUNTRY : Hungary
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75066
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : active I is also given. 380 gms DL-threo- β -
 p-nitrophenylserene and 1500 ml of 30% methanolic
 HCl are mixed for 10 min and refluxed for 2 hrs
 at 80°; after 24 hrs, 377 gms of the hydrochlor-
 ide of DL-I, mp 198-200°, are obtained. Purifi-
 cation of 410 gms of the product obtained in
 2500 ml water at 50° with active charcoal and
 by the addition of 122 ml of conc NH₄OH + 400 ml
 water at 10° gives a precipitate of 322.1 gms
 DL-I, mp 140-141° (decomp). 332 gms DL-I are

CARD: 2/16

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABB. JOUR. : RZhim., No. 21 1959, No.

75066

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : added to a solution of 208 gms tartaric acid in 1660 ml CH₃OH at 50°, and the solution is heated for 1 hr; the crystals forming at 30° (256.5 gms) were found to be the D-tartrate of L₂(-)-I (II), mp 163-165° (decomp), [α]_D^{-5°} (c = 2; water). The mother liquor from the last step gives 165 gms of the tartrate of D(+)-I (III), mp 149-150° (from water), [α]_D^{+25°} (c = 2; water). When a solution of 256.6 gms II (or III) in 1500 ml water (60°) is treated with

CARD: 3/16

139

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

G-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.

75066

AUTHOR :
EIGHT :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 735 ml 10% Na₂CO₃ solution with cooling from 35 to 15-20°, the products are 142.6 gms L_S(+)-I (from II), mp 134-135° (decomp), [α]D +23° (c = 2; dioxane), and D_S(-)-I (from III), mp 132-133° (decomp), [α]D -26° (c = 2; dioxane) and +22° (c = 2; 1 N HCl). 100 gms of optically active I are added to a mixture of 150 ml alcohol and 150 ml water at 80° (3 min, vigorous shaking) the mixture is stirred some more (83°, 5 min), and 60 ml 50% H₂SO₄ are added with cooling (ice);

CARD: 4/16

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	
CATEGORY	:		G-3
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	<p>following the addition of 500 ml ice water and stirring for 1 hr at 10°, 54.82 gms of crystals are obtained at 40°, mp 97-117°; the mother liquor on addition of 25 ml conc NH₄ OH gives 23 gms of racemic I, mp 125-128° (decomp). The initial crop of crystals on dissolution in 100 ml water and treatment with 2.5 ml conc H₂ SO₄ followed by steam distillation gives 26 gms NO₂ C₆ H₄ CHO; acidification of the residue from the distillation to pH 6 gives 9.5 gms erythro-β-p-nitrophenylser-</p>	

CARD: 5/16

140

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

G-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.

75066

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ine, mp 180-181° (decomp). A solution of 200 gms L- or D- I in 600 ml CH₃OH + 300 ml water is stirred for 5 hrs at 50°; 125.6 gms of crystals of optically inactive ME of N-p-nitrobenzal-DL-erythro- β -p-nitrophenylserine (IV), mp 160-161° (from chloroform-ether), are obtained. Addition of 40 ml conc HCl to the mother liquor from the separation of IV followed by distillation of the CH₃OH at pH 5 (vacuum, 40°) after addition of 15 ml conc NH₄OH gives resinous prod-

CARD: 6/16

COUNTRY : Hungary G-3
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75066
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : ucts; distillation at pH 8 (15 additional ml
 NR₂OH) gives 3.46 gms racemic I, mp 120-124°
 (decomp). The base IV has also been prepared
 (24.15 gms) by the addition of 10.72 gms of the
 ME of glycine to a solution of 36.5 gms of p-
 NO₂C₆H₄CHO in 100 ml CH₃OH. A solution of 9 gms
 L (+)-I in 450 ml CHCl₃ is treated with vigorous
 shaking with 5.5 gms p-NO₂C₆H₄CHO and 4.5 gms
 Na₂SO₄; after standing for 3 days, filtering, and
 distillation of the CHCl₃ under vacuum, 8.86 gms
 CARD: 7/16 141

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75066

AUTHOR :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : p-nitrobenzal-L-(-)-I are obtained, mp 125-127°
 (from ether, chloroform), [α]_D²⁰ -61° (c = 2;
 chloroform). 5 gms IV are refluxed 2 hrs with
 40 ml 20% HCl in CH₃OH; on cooling, 2.86 gms of
 the hydrochloride of the ME of DL-erythro-β-
 p-nitrophenylserine (V) are obtained, mp 207-
 208° (from water); refluxing of the residue ob-
 tained by evaporating to dryness the mother liq-
 uor in 10 ml 2N HCl (1 hr) gives 2.01 gms p-NO₂-
 C₆H₄CHO; the use of alcoholic HCl under similar

CARD: 8/16

COUNTRY : Hungary G-3
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75066
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

RES. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.

75066

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : mixture of 2 gms V, 20 ml water, and 1 ml 10 N NaOH is shaken at 0° (10 min); following the addition of 0.5 ml glacial CH₃COOH (to pH 6), 1.17 gms of DL-erythro- β -p-nitrophenylserine is obtained, mp 175-177° (decomp). Heating 2 gms VII with 20 ml 5 N HCl (4.5 hrs) over a water bath at pH 6 (10 ml 10 N NaOH) gives 1.43 gms DL-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine, mp 187-188° (decomp). The same product is obtained by stirring 2 gms DL-I (30 min) with 15 ml 1 N NaOH, followed by

CARD: 11/16

143

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

G-3

ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.

75066

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : neutralization with 0.6 ml glacial CH_3COOH ; mp 179-180° (decomp). 2 gms of the ME L (+)- β -p-nitrophenylserine are stirred with 15 ml 1 N NaOH (30 min, 20°); neutralization with 0.6 ml glacial CH_3COOH gives 1.4 gm L (-)-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine (VIII), mp 204-206° (decomp), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -38^\circ$ (c = 2; 1 N HCl). The same product is obtained (19.16 gms) by the hydrolysis of 25 gms L (+)-I in 100 ml 5 N HCl by refluxing for 6 hrs followed by neutralization with 10 N

CARD: 12/16

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : NaOH to pH 4; mp 203-205° (decomp), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -38^\circ$ (c = 1.1; 1 N HCl). A solution of 50 gms L (+)-I in 80 ml 10% NaOH is stirred with 10 ml 10% $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$; after 30 min, 46.9 gms of N-acetyl-L (+)-I are obtained, mp 172-173°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} +22^\circ$ (c = 1; CH_3OH). A solution of 10 gms VIII in 15 ml pyridine on standing after addition of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ gives 7.6 gms 2-methyl-4-p-nitrobenzal- Δ^2 -oxazolinone-5, mp 186-187° (from CHCl_3). A solution of 4 gms VIII in 25 ml 1 N NaOH on

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

CARD: 13/16

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	G-7
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:		
TEST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	<p>shaking with 4 ml (CH₃CO)₂O (20°, 20 min) gives 2.73 gms N-acetyl-L-(+)-threo-β-p-nitrophenylserine, mp 138-190°⁸ (decomp), [α]_D +42° (c = 2; 0.1 N NaOH). A suspension of 2 gms V in 50 ml water on treatment with 0.8 gm NaHCO₃ (2 hrs, 20°) gives the ME of DL-erythro-β-p-nitrophenylserine, yield 1.16 gms, mp 115-116° (decomp; from alc and petroleum ether). refluxing 1 gm DL-threo-β-p-nitrophenylserine with 5 ml 48% HBr (1 hr) in the cold gives the hydrobromide</p>	
CARD:	:	14/16	

KOLLONITSCH, J.; HAJOS, A.

Synthetic examinations in connection with chloramphenicol. VI. Side reaction at the Meerwein reduction of 1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-3-oxypropanone-1. p. 403.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Kémiai Tudományok Osztálya. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
UNCL

Kollonitsch, J.; Hajos, A.

Synthetic examinations in connection with chloramphenicol. VII. Retrograde aldol condensation in the treo-B-p-nitrophenylserine-ester series. p. 445.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Kémiai Tudományok Osztálya. KOZLEMENYEI.
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

Country : HUNGARY
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogs
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545
 Author : Hajos, A.; Kollonitsch, J.
 Institut. : Hungarian AS
 Title : Investigations Concerning Chloramphenicol. V. On Threo- β -p-Nitrophenylserine
 Orig Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15, No 2, 175-181
 Abstract : A transformation of N-acetyl-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine (I) into Dg-(—)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-aminopropanediol-1,3 (II), which is the basis corresponding to chloramphenicol (III), was accomplished. By means of brucine (IV), I is cleaved into optical antipodes and L_S-I is converted into ethyl ether (EE) of L_S-I (L_S-V), the latter is reduced to II by NaBH₄. II is obtained from L_S-I also through L_S-(+)-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine (L_S-VI)

Card: 1/11

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig Pub. :
 Abstract cont'd. : and EE of L_S-VI (VII). I is synthesized from EE of threo- β -phenylserine (VIII) by acetylation to O-acetyl derivative (IX), which after nitration is rearranged in an alkaline medium in V and is then oxidized to I. Another method of synthesizing I consists in the transformation of VIII into O,N-diacetyl derivative (X), nitration of X to EE of O,N-diacetyl-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine (XI), saponification of the latter to VI and acetylation of VI

Card: 2/11

Country :
Category :

G

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : into 300 g. of ice, and 75 g. of NaHCO_3 are
cont'd. added, with yield of V of 11.33 g., m.p. 181-
182° (from alcohol). Analogously, by nitration
of X, XI is obtained, with yield of 83.5%, m.p.
121-123° (from aqueous alcohol). 5 g. of V and
19 ml. of 1 n. NaOH are heated for 15 minutes
at about 100° and by acidification with con-
centrated HCl, I is precipitated, with yield
of 87.5%, m.p. 209-210° (reprecipitation from
10% NaHCO_3 with 1 n. HCl). By saponification

Cards: 5/11

Country :
Category :

G

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of XI (8 hours with 2 n. HCl at about 100°),
VI is obtained, with yield of 62%, m.p. 184-
185° (decomposition). A solution of 0.38 g. of
VI in 1.9 ml. of 1 n. NaOH is agitated for 15
minutes at about 0° with 0.38 ml. of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$;
by acidification with HCl, I is precipitated,
with yield of 66.5%. 8.48 g. of I and 12.4 g.
of anhydrous IV are dissolved in 216 ml. of
boiling CH_3OH ; after chilling, brucine salt of
 L_3 -I is precipitated, with yield of 87.5%, m.p.

Cards: 6/11

Country :
Category : G
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig Pub. :
Abstract : 235-236° (decomposition), $[\alpha]_D + 8^\circ$ (c 1; 80%
cont'd. CH₃OH); from the mother liquor, the salt of
D₈-I is separated out, with yield of 76%, m.p.
126-127° (decomposition; from aqueous CH₃OH),
 $[\alpha]_D + 26^\circ$ (c 1; 80% CH₃OH). By mixing with 0.5
NaOH at about 20°, the salts are transformed,
respectively, into L₈-I, with yield of 84%,
m.p. 191-192° (decomposition), $[\alpha]_D + 43^\circ$ (c 2;
0.1 n. NaOH) and D₈-I, m.p. 190-191° (decompo-
sition), $[\alpha]_D - 43^\circ$ (c 2; 0.1 n. NaOH). 1 g. of
Card: 7/11

Country :
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig Pub. :
Abstract : L₈-I is heated for one hour with 5 ml. of 2 n.
cont'd. HCl (about 100°), and L₈-VI is separated out
with the acetate of sodium, with yield of 56%,
m.p. 203-204° (decomposition), $[\alpha]_D - 38^\circ$ (c 1;
1 n. HCl). HCl gas (-10°, one hour) is passed
through a solution of 1.24 g. of L₈-I in 30 ml.
of absolute alcohol, saturated with HCl, and
L₈-V is separated out, with yield of 83%, m.p.
124-125° (from water), $[\alpha]_D + 28^\circ$ (c 1; alcohol).
Analogously, from O-methyl-threo- β -phenylserine

Card: 8/11

Country	:		G
Category	:		
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959,	No. 15545
Author	:		
Institut.	:		
Title	:		
Orig Pub.	:		
Abstract cont'd.	:	<p>(Ref Zhur-Khim, 1957, 57648). XII was obtained [HC, yield 57%, m.p. 178-180° (decomposition; from alcohol-ether)], and from I_g-VI, VII was obtained, with yield of 92%, m.p. 142-143° (decomposition), [α]_D +35° (c 1; dioxane); HC, yield 89%, m.p. 174-175° (decomposition; from alcohol-ether), [α]_D -18° (c 2; 1 n. HCl). 0.58 g. of VII in 10 ml. of absolute tetrahydrofuran is mixed for four hours at about 20° with 0.33 g. of anhydrous LiI and 0.09 g. of 95% NaBH₄, left standing for about 12 hours</p>	
Card:	:	9/11	

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27628

Author : Hajos, A. and Kollonitsch, J.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Title : Investigation of the Chemistry of Chloramphenicol. VI. Side Reactions During the Meerwein [-Ponndorf] Reduction of 1-p-Nitrophenyl-2-Acetamido-3-Hydroxy-1-Propanone

Orig Pub: Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung, 16. No 4, 461-466 (1958) (in German with English and Russian summaries)

Abstract: The reduction of 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-3-hydroxy-1-propanone (I) by the action of (iso-C₃H₇)₃Al (II) by the Meerwein [Ponndorf] method

Card 1/4

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and their synthetic analogs

0-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27628

Abstract: (L. M. Long and H. D. Troutmann, J Amer Chem Soc, 71, 2475 (1949)), in addition to threo- (III) and erythro-1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-1,3-propanediol (IV), gives 2,4-dimethyl-5-(p-nitrophenyl)-oxazole (V). The following reaction scheme is proposed: I(aq) \rightarrow 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-2-propene-1-one (VI) (re-arrangement) \rightarrow 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-1-propanone (reduction) \rightarrow 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido [sic]-1-hydroxypropane (cyclization) \rightarrow V. The above reaction scheme is confirmed by the synthesis of V from VI (see also RZhKhim, 1957, 63651). The mother liquor remaining after the separation of III and IV (from 200 gms I) is evaporated to dryness, the residue is re-

Card 2/4

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27628

Abstract: fluxed with 400 ml alc + 50 ml conc HCl, the solution is evaporated, extracted with 300 ml 1 N HCl, neutralized to pH 6, and extracted with 200 ml portions of ether; the residue yields 11.5 gms V, mp 170-171° (from alc). 1.56 gm VI and 3 gms II in 50 ml abs iso-C₃H₇OH (3.5 hrs, 95°) gives 0.57 gm V. The hydrogenation of 2.3 gms V in 80 ml abs alc with 0.5 gm Pd/C gives 2,4-dimethyl-5-(p-aminophenyl)-oxazole (yield 1.85 gm, mp 107-108°). The action of H₃PO₂ + NaNO₂ on the latter product converts it to 2,4-dimethyl-5-phenyloxazole. The reaction of 1 gm I with 2.4 gms (C₆H₅)₃CCl in pyridine (4 days, 20°) gives 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-3-

Card 3/4

124

KOLLONTAY, M.V. [translator]; ARNSHTAYN, G.M., redaktor; GORYUNOVA, L.K.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Timber floating in the Scandinavian countries; a collection of
translations from the Swedish] Lesosplav v Skandinavskikh stranakh;
sbornik perevodnykh statei. Perevod so shvedskogo M.V.Kollontai.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 63 p. (MIRA 10:3)
(Lumber--Transportation)

KOLLONTAY, V.

Bourgeois political economy on problems of the economic development
of underdeveloped countries. Voprosy ekonomiki razvitiya
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2
(Underdeveloped areas) (MIRA 9:7)

KOLLONTAY, V.M.

TSAGOLOV, N.A., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; BLYUMIN, I.G., prof., doktor ekon.nauk [deceased]; RUMYANTSEV, A.M., prof.; KORNIYENKO, A.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; SHNEYERSON, A.I., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; LIF, Sh.B., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; SHVEDKOVA, G.M., kand.ekon.nauk; FISHEVSKIY, Yu.K.; DVORKIN, I.N., doktor ekon.nauk; SIDOROV, I.F.; KHAFIGOV, R.Kh., kand.ekon.nauk; NIKOLAYEV, A.B., kand.ekon.nauk; AVRAMCHUK, F.P., kand.ekon.nauk; AL'TER, L.B., doktor ekon.nauk; BOYARSKIY, A.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; BREGEL', E.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; ARZUMANYAN, A.A.; VOLODIN, V.S., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; MIKSHA, L.S., kand.ekon.nauk; BUNKINA, M.K., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; YEVREYSKOV, A.V., kand.ekon.nauk; FADEYEVA, T.A., kand.ekon.nauk; KOLGANOV, M.V., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; KHROMUSHIN, G.B., kand.ekon.nauk; MOSHENSKIY, M.G., kand.ekon.nauk; IVANOV, N.N., kand.ekon.nauk; GUTTSAYT, M.G., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; ABOLTIN, V.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; KOLLONTAY, V.M., kand.ekon.nauk; GLUKHAREV, L.I., kand.ekon.nauk; POKROVSKIY, A.I., kand.ekon.nauk; DADASHEV, G.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; ALESHINA, I.V., kand.ekon.nauk; ZHAMIN, V.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk;

(Continued on next card)

TSAGOLOV, N.A.--(continued) Card 2.

KOZLOV, A.P.; TIMOFEEV, T.T., kand.istor.nauk; ALEKSEYEV, A.M., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; FILATOVA, Ye.M., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk. Primali uchastiye: VOLKOV, F.M., kand.ekon.nauk; KHROMUSHIN, G.B.; VOZNESENSKIY, L.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik. SPERANSKAYA, L., red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn.red.

[Criticism of present-day bourgeois, reformist, and revisionist economic theories] Kritika sovremennykh burzhuaznykh, reformistskikh i revizionistskikh ekonomicheskikh teorii. Pod red. N.A.TSagalova. Moskva, Izd-vo Sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 588 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moscow. Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Arzumanyan).

(Economics)

KOLLONTAY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich

[New manifestations in the export of capital] Novye iavleniia v vyvoze kapitala. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1960. 53 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Capital) (Investments, Foreign)

KOLLONTAY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; SOLODOVNIKOV, V.G., kand.ekonom.nauk,
otv.red.; KUCHINSKIY, N.N., red.izd-va; MAKOGHOV, I.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Foreign investments in economically underdeveloped countries]
Inostrannye investitsii v ekonomicheski slaborazvitykh stranakh.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 273 p.

(Underdeveloped areas) (Investments, Foreign) (MIRA 14:2)

KHMEL'NITSKAYA, Ye.L., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; LEMIN, I.M., doktor
1st. nauk; MAKSIMOVA, M.M., kand. ekon. nauk; GONCHAROV, A.N.,
kand. ekon. nauk; VASIL'KOV, N.P., kand. ekon. nauk; VAL'KOV,
V.V., kand. ekon. nauk; KOLLONTAY, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk;
ETINGER, Ya.Ya., kand. ekon. nauk; DALIN, S.A., kand. ekon. nauk;
PUSHKIN, A.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; MOROZOV, V., red.;
MOSKVINA, R., tekhn. red.

[Economic problems of the "Common Market."] Ekonomicheskie prob-
lemy "Obshchego rynka." Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 510 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarod-
nykh otnosheniy. 2. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh
otnosheniy Akademii nauk SSSR (for all except Morozov, Moskvina).
(European Economic Community)

KOLLONTAY, V. M.

"Optimal combination of manpower and investments"

report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the
Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less
Developed Areas - Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 Feb 63.

KOLLONTAY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; ETINGER, Yakov Yakovlevich;
FRIDMAN, L.Sh., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.
red.

[The "Common Market" and liberated countries] "Obshchii rynok"
i osvobodivshiesia strany. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry,
1963. 75 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Underdeveloped areas--Foreign economic relations)
(European Economic Community)

KOLLORIKIN, D. Ya.

AUTHORS: Semenov, Yv. N., Zhinkin, D. Ya.,
Kuznetsova, A. G., Kollorikin, R. G.

32-2-26/60

TITLE: Short Reports (Korotkiye soobshcheniya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 192-192
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method operating with a magnetic scales for the determination of the density of metal-ceramic ferromagnetic products is applied by Yu.N. Semenov (Polytechnical Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov, Gor'kiy). The tear-off force of a permanent magnet is directly proportional to the density of the material. The duration of examination is similar to that according to the gravimetric method. Based on experimental results D.Ya. Zhinkin and A.G. Kuznetsova proposed a modification of the method according to ГОСТ 6989-54 for lacquers and paints, published by the lacquer and paint industry. An infrared lamp should be employed for the determination of the dry residue of SiO_2 organic silicon insulation lacquers, because by this means the duration of analysis is much reduced. R.G. Kollorikin (Polytechnical Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov, Gor'kiy) determined the cross-sections of bodies with a complicated shape by means

Card 1/2

Short Reports.

32-2-26/60

of displacement of liquid.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kiy Politechnic Institute imeni A. A. Zhdanov (Gor'kovskiy
Politekhnicheskii Institut im. A. A. Zhdanova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Scientific reports-USSR

Card 2/2

KOLLOTTI, A. A.

PA 38/49T8

USSR/Chemistry - Metals, Electrochemical Mar 49
Series of
Chemistry - Potential, Electric, of
Metals in Bromide Smelts

"An Electrochemical Series of Voltages for Metal
Smelts With Sodium Bromide and Potassium Bromide
Used as Solvents," Yu. K. Delmarakly, A. A.
Kollotti, Inst. of Org and Inorg Chem, Acad. Sci
Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 3 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khimii" Vol XIII, No 3

Finds experimentally the potential of decomposition of smelts of 16-metal bromides using NaBr-KBr
38/49T8

USSR/Chemistry - Metals, Electrochemical Mar 49
Series of (Contd)

as solvent, and of pure metal bromides at 700° C.
Derives values of electrode potentials of metal
elements, and sets up electrochemical series for
each type of smelts. Compares the two series
with that of the same metals in water. Submitted
6 May 48.

38/49T8

LADOSZ, J.; TOMASZKO, H.; KOLLOTO, B.

~~Dysentery in the Bialystok during 1953.~~Przegl.epidem.Warsz. 9
no.2:81-94 1955.

1. Z. Zakladu Epidemiologii Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny i
Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Bialymstoku.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, epidemiology,
in Poland)

KOLLOTO, Barbara

Typhus in the Bialystok region during 1946-54. Przegl. epidem.,
Warsz. 11 no.1:11-19 1957.

1. Z Wojewódzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Białymstoku
Dyrektor: dr M. Poznanski.
(TYPHUS, epidemiology,
in Poland (Pol))

1022070 B

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1691. INVESTIGATIONS ON TRICHINOSIS WITH THE HELP OF THE INTRA-
DERMAL TEST. II. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE AREA
OF BIALYSTOK - Untersuchungen über die Trichinellose mittels des Intra-
dermaltestes. II. Epidemiologische Untersuchungen im Gebiete von Bialystok -
Kozar Z., Kolloto B. and Warda L. Inst. für Meeres- und
Tropenmed., Gdansk; Sanit. Epidemiol. Station, Bialystok - ZBL. BACT.,
I. ABST. ORIG. 1958, 172/1-2 (175-183) Tables 3
For years, the highest incidence of trichinellosis in Poland has been reported from
the northwestern region of the country, the area around Bialystok. This area in-
cludes part of a virgin forest, in the Russian part of which up to 5% of the animals
were found to be infected. To establish the human incidence of trichinellosis in the
area in question, some 2,500 persons were subjected to the intradermal test. A
positive response was obtained in 38%. Postmortem studies in Bialystok revealed
an over-all infection rate of 15%, with 46% in the 31-40 yr. age group.
Véghelyi - Budapest (L. 17)

KOLLWENTZ, O.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: KRDOGAZDASAG ES RAIPAR. No. 11, 1958

Kollwentz, O. The trade school of Assotthalca is 75 years old. p. 19.
The forestries of the Danube-Tisza area in the "Glorious Days of Kecskemet." p. 21.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

KOLLWENTZ, Odon, dr., erdomernok

Pine forest renewal by sowing. Erdo 13 no.3:133-137 Mr '64.

1. Mecsek State Forestry, Pecs.

KOLLMENTZ, Odon, dr., erdomernok

Maintaining the level of the quantity and quality of
Christmas tree production in Hungary. Erdo 13 no.6:
258-263 Je '64.

1. Mecsek State Forestry, Pecs.

KOLLYUKH, G.M., podpolovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby (L'vov)

Effectiveness of dimedrol therapy in gastric and duodenal peptic
ulcer and chronic hyperacid gastritis. Vrach.delo no.3:307 Mr'58
(DIMEDROL) (MIRA 11:5)

35687

Z/014/62/000/004/001/001
E192/E382

9.1200

AUTHOR: Kolmačka, František, Engineer

TITLE: Horizontal transmitting V antenna with remote-controlled matching

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, no. 4, 1962, 127 - 129

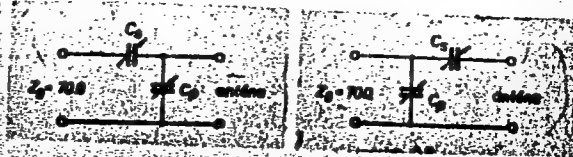
TEXT: A horizontal V antenna covering the frequency range from 1.8 - 8 Mc/s and having a satisfactory radiation pattern is described. The system consists of the actual transmitting antenna, a circuit for matching the antenna to its feeder, equipment for remote-control of the matching elements and cables for feeding and remote-control. The antenna system consists of a shunt and radiators. The shunt is made of aluminium tubes, the individual arms being welded and fixed to a steel support tube. The radiators are made from bronze conductors or wires. The length of the arms of the antenna are $\ell = 36.8$ m, the apex angle is $2\theta = 100^\circ$ and the suspension height is $h = 16$ m. It was found from measurement of the input impedance of the antenna that it could be matched to a coaxial $70\text{-}\Omega$ feeder by means of two capacitors connected in the manner illustrated Card 1/2

Horizontal transmitting

Z/014/62/000/004/001/001
E192/E382

in Fig. 2a. If the parallel variable condenser at the maximum capacitance of 1 200 pF and the series condenser were 400 pF, the matching could cover frequencies up to 5.8 Mc/s. Further matching, up to 8 Mc/s, could be achieved by reducing the length of the shunt arm by 2.8 m. The control system for the antenna is contained in a box which is situated near the apex of the antenna. The control box contains the matching condensers, selsyns for controlling the condensers and spark gaps for protecting them. Each arm of the shunt is provided with a shorting switch (for shortening the length of the arms of the shunt). The radiation pattern of the antenna system is similar to that of a simple V antenna of the same dimensions. Its main advantage lies in the fact that it can be accurately matched to the feeder over a large frequency band. There are 10 figures.

Fig. 2:



KOLMACKA, Frantisek, inz.

A V-shaped horizontal transmitting antenna with remote tuning. Sdel tech 10 no.4:127-129 Ap '62.

KOLMACKA, J.

A good helper in work, p.8 (Technicke Noviny. Praha, Vol 2, No. 16, August 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

KOLIMACKA, J.

How we use technical literature in our factory work. p.114 (Kozarstvi, Vol.7, no.4, Apr.
Praha 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol.6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

KOLMACKA, J.

Model advisory department of technique and production in the Svit factory.

P. 242 (Kozarstvi. Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LS. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SHURUPOV, Anatoliy Konstantinovich; FREYBERG, Mark Aronovich;
KOLMAGOROV, V.L., retsenzent; KEL'NIK, Valantin Prokop'yevich,
red.; CHAPAYKINA, F.K., red.izd-va; MATLYUK, R.M., tekhn. red.

[Production of economical shape tubes] Proizvodstvo trub ekonomichnykh profilei. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 296 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Tubes) (Pipe mills)

IZOKH, E.P.; KOLMAK, L.M.; NAGOVSKAYA, G.I.; RUSS, V.V. KUREK, N.N., red.;
GODOVIKOVA, L.A., red.izd-va; AVERKIYEVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Pozdne mezozoiskie intruzii tsentral'nogo Sikhote-Alinia i
sviaz' s nimi orudeneniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo
soiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.21). (MIRA 11:4)
(Sikhote-Alin' Range--Mineralogy)

15007735

S/0000.63 000 000/0138/0207

Boyev, A.D.; Makarova, T.A.; Nesterchuk, N.I.; Kolmak, M.M.

Thermal synthesis of fibrous silicates

Institut khimii silikatov. Silikaty i oksidy v khimii vysokikh temperatur
(in high-temperature chemistry). Moscow, 1967, 198, 217

fibrous silicate, silicate synthesis, hydrothermal synthesis, synthetic
silicate optical property

ideal serpentine with a fibrous texture of the crystals was
obtained from oxides, hydroxides, and salts of magnesium and
calcium in medium under hydrothermal conditions in stainless steel autoclaves
heated at 300-400C, pH 9.4, pressure 10-20 atm, and a
solution of glass and magnesium hydroxide. Microscopic analysis
and the determination of some optical constants of fibrous products
made analysis showed the product to be a serpentine. The impurities
found were various sodium silicates, and sometimes unreacted reagents
and unreacted chrysotile was found to be stable to attack by acids and alkalis (conc. HCl

RL. AT5007735

and 2 N NaOH. and the latter removed a certain amount of the impurities present. Orig.
ures and 1 table.

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OTHER: 020